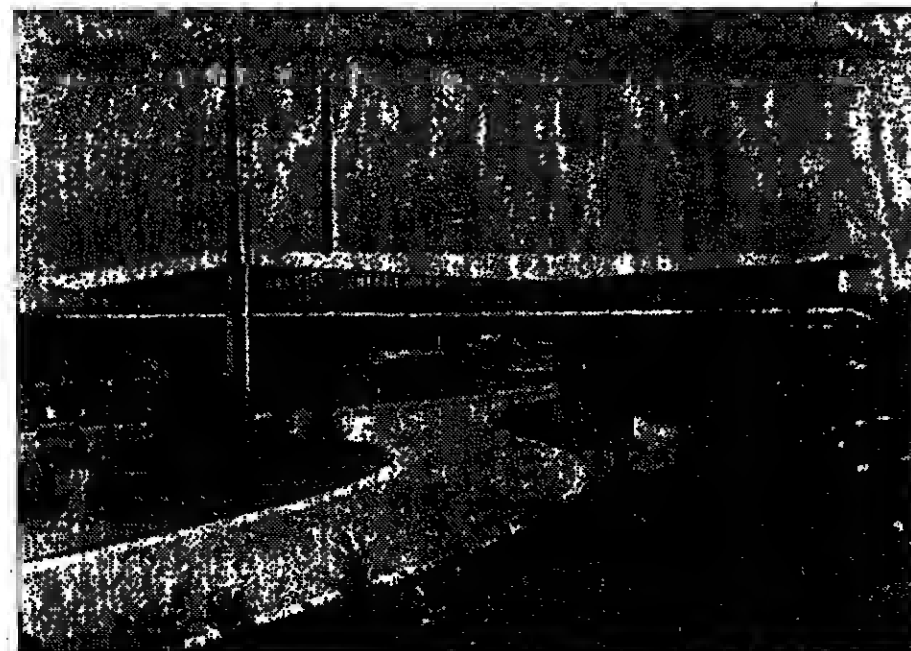
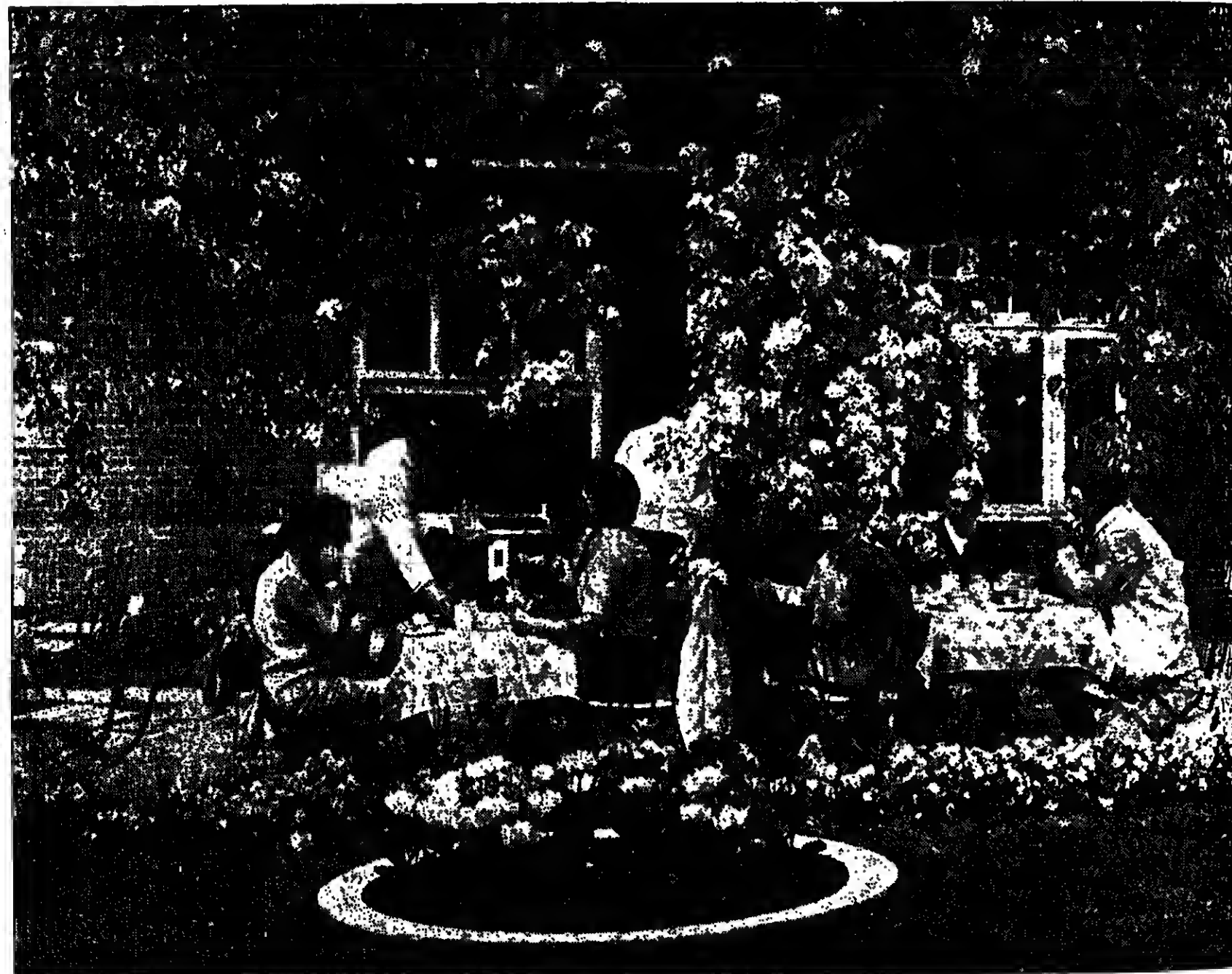


Whatever they may be, your expectations will be exceeded. Even the most imaginative mind finds it difficult to picture what the pubs, restaurants, monastery tap-rooms and wine taverns are like in this country. Cosy-Gemütlich, fascinating, always different. We are thinking of the many recommended establishments with their own and local specialities as well as international cuisine.

They are contemporary or even very modern - like those on the motorways. Or they are traditional or even historic, wellpreserved from the middle ages or hidden below thatched roofs - like those in the Aites Land near Hamburg. They are hidden away in narrow lanes - like many students' pubs in Heidelberg, historic hotels behind timber-framed walls - like in the Black Forest resort of Herrenalb -

between vineyards and along the German Wine Road. There are also the old country inns of Northern Germany and the unique beer gardens of Upper Bavaria. As we said before, the most imaginative mind. Perhaps you should visit Germany solely to visit its pubs and restaurants.....



Outdoor eating in the Aites Land, near Hamburg

Demmer Berge autobahn restaurant, between Bremen and Osnabrück

DZT DEUTSCHLAND  
Beethovenstrasse 66, D-9000

## Honecker sets scene for an icy winter

The telephone linking Helmut Schmidt and East Germany's Erich Honecker has gone dead.

Even without communicating, they know that there is an icy winter ahead and not only in German-German relations.

It has frequently happened in the past that the Soviet Union is again using the East German line to signal a change in climate.

This is the actual reason behind the increase of the compulsory Deutschmark exchange for West Germans visiting East Germany and East Berlin.

And as if this were not enough, Honecker coupled this latest measure with massive demands for a recognition of the GDR's status as a sovereign state.

West Germany's East German membership end for an upvaluation of the mutual representative offices by closing them embassies.

The East German leader knows very well that the stream of visitors from the West is no threat to his regime. As annoying and detrimental to his efforts at bringing about a socialist society as such communication might be, the old age pensioners and children who have been charged a higher admittance fee since 13 October are certainly not counter-revolutionaries.

Honecker is also enough of a realist not to fall for the illusion that West Germany could change the legal basis of the special relations governing the two German states.

Instead, it seems that Honecker enthusiastically - though fully realising the necessity - took on the job of announcing that the Kremlin masters considered it no longer appropriate after their invasion of Afghanistan to exclude central Europe from the confrontation with Washington and to pretend that they regard it as an "island of détente" to test and, if possible, weaken the solidarity of Nato.

The about-face was abrupt: only a short while ago, when Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher visited Moscow, they were given to understand that the Kremlin bosses viewed them as mediators between the two superpowers.

And Erich Honecker wanted to crown the Chancellor's visit to East Germany (which failed to materialise) with a game of *skat* (Germany's favourite card game).

In fact, the intention was to demonstrate cordial agreement between the two German states.

But suddenly all ties were cut. The East spoke of the Federal Republic of Germany's aggressive interference in East Germany's domestic affairs, and the East German media were promptly buttressed by *Pravda*.

All this became necessary due to the Polish events. The ultimate question of power has come to the fore once more.

Poland's free trade unions headed by Lech Walesa are no longer seen by Moscow and East Berlin as an understandable reaction to the disregard for workers' interests but as a political party that dangles the communist leadership monopoly.

There are ample indications that Moscow has already decided what is to be done in Poland to restore the tutelage of the Communist Party there and of Soviet hegemony in general.

Seen in this light, Honecker's offer - Continued on page 4

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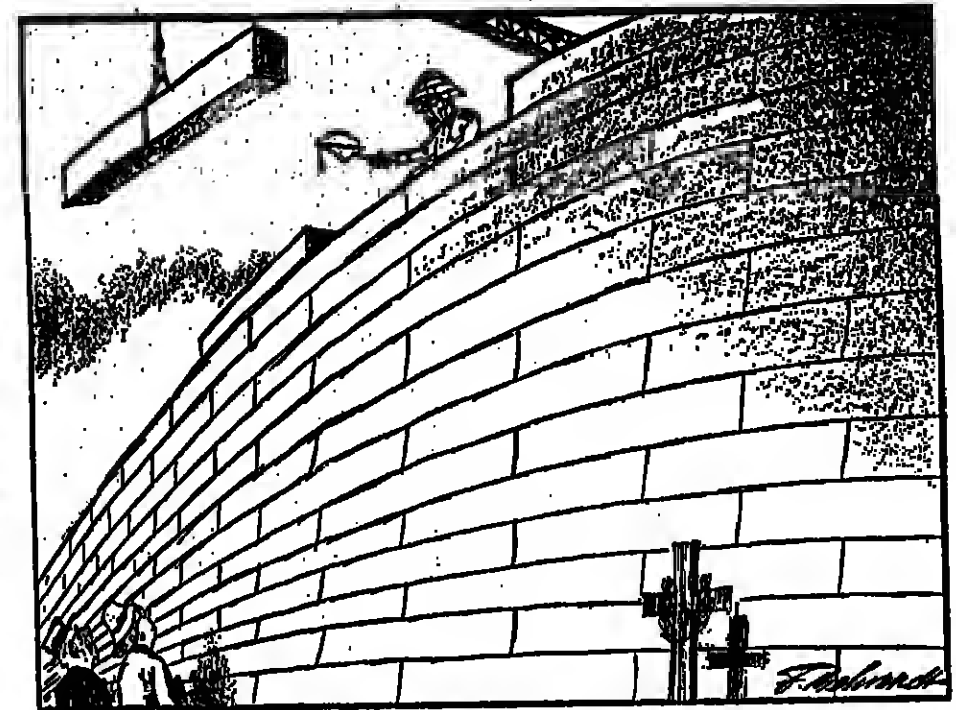
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"I'm just building up the spirit of détente".  
(Cartoon: Behrendt/Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung)

## East Berlin hides behind impossible demands



Rich Honecker's speech at a party meeting in Gera answered why East Germany decided to milk visitors from the West by drastically increasing the compulsory exchange of Deutschmarks.

The East German leader accused Bonn of interference in the domestic affairs of the GDR and of Poland.

He put forward two demands which he knew very well no Bonn government could possibly meet.

This, together with the increase of the compulsory currency exchange, makes it obvious that East Berlin wants to stiffen the front and make the borders more impenetrable.

Of course, Honecker's demands are not new. They result from the self assessment of the East Berlin regime: the GDR denies that there is such a thing as the unity of the German nation.

It differentiates between the capitalist state in the West and the socialist in the East.

As a result, East Berlin demands the recognition of its citizenship and the conversion of the permanent missions in the two countries into fully fledged embassies.

That was only two months ago. What has changed since? There is much to indicate that the Bonn government is right in its assumption that the events in Poland have been so disquieting for East Berlin that it wants to seek salvation by sealing itself off.

Regardless whether Moscow had to convert the East German leader to its views or whether it only strengthened his own, an alliance between the GDR and the Soviet Union aimed at demonstrating to the Poles and the East German government that it was not alone.

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A growing number of Social Democrats feel that Hans-Jochen Vogel is the ideal man to solve the party's leadership problem.

Herr Vogel, a 54-year-old Bavarian Catholic, may well be cut out to resolve the succession issue in either the parliamentary party, the government or the party at large.

In the wake of an election performance that brought the Social Democrats an increase of only 0.3 per cent of the vote (to 42.9 per cent) questions about the direction of the party are being asked.

People are demanding to know who is to blame for the poll result.

## Icy winter

Continued from page 1

live is a prelude. It is obvious that the prime target is not Bonn but that the whole thing is aimed at lowering the iron curtain once more.

It was no coincidence that in his recent speech in Gera, in East Germany, Honecker combined his attack on West Germany with the Polish issue.

Poland, he said, "is inseparably linked to the world of socialism, and together with our friends we shall ensure that this remains so."

The people of the GDR were told of the seriousness of the situation and prepared for what might come.

There is a sword of Damocles hanging over the courageous Polish people. Should it drop, the Poles will suffer a similar fate as the Hungarians in 1956 and the Czechs in 1968.

There can be no doubt as to Moscow's determination to sever the silver thread should Warsaw prove unruly. The unity of the Soviet camp is a must, and takes priority over all policy towards the West.

Moreover, Moscow and East Berlin impute to the West the intention to exert influence in Poland and thus promote the destruction of the Communist bloc.

Eastern media point to the support for the Gdansk strikers. In fact, Helmut Schmidt unwittingly promoted this alleged collaboration by cancelling his meeting with Erich Honecker for fear that any shoot-out in Poland could force him to leave East Germany abruptly and thus sever a contact — something Honecker, always concerned about his reputation, would have regarded as an insult and hence unforgivable.

The cancellation of the visit by Helmut Schmidt was interpreted in the East as siding with the Polish rebels. What matters in the East is not the world as it is but as it is imagined behind closed doors.

What happens to the Poles will be greatly influenced by the outcome of the American presidential election. Like Bonn, Moscow and East Berlin do not disregard the possibility of Ronald Reagan winning.

Should this happen, the Soviets would make use of the fact that the United States would be politically somewhat incapacitated for at least a year while the new president and his staff find their feet.

Any change of presidency in the United States has always been regarded by Moscow as a welcome opportunity to test the newcomer and, if possible, gain ground.

In view of this constellation, Bonn's efforts to make the GDR change its present stance, be it by stick or by carrot, are doomed to failure for the time being.

Jürgen Engert

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 17 October 1980)

## THE PARTIES

### A Bavarian waits in the SPD wings

The quiet and reliable figure of the Bonn Justice Minister is gradually coming to represent political quality.

His name is mentioned as soon as the future of the SPD is brought up.

Vogel, not Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, is seen by many as the man best suited to take over when, at some time in the uncertain future, Herbert Wehner finally calls it a day as the Social Democrats' leader in the Bundestag.

This development does not come entirely as a surprise, merely a little earlier than had been expected. For some time it has been clear that Vogel's star has been rising in Bonn.

It certainly took its time after the former mayor of Munich during the Olympic Games found himself ruthlessly deprived of his political base after an SPD vendetta in Bavaria.

More and more often, and regardless of political leanings, people have praised his political work.

Increasing respect has been voiced for his work as a versatile Cabinet Minister and a prudent member of the SPD's national executive.

Many of those who have been at loggerheads with him in years gone by and discovered to their cost how relentlessly he can dispose of opponents may wonder whether he has really changed.

Viewed in this light it remains to be seen whether Vogel has developed the characteristics that distinguish a democratic leader from an authoritarian one.

He has nonetheless shown himself capable of extreme caution in making use of his influence in the powerful right wing of the SPD — a far cry from his Munich days.

At the Berlin SPD conference the relatively well-organised right wing made short shrift of the left in voting for membership of the national executive.

It was, perhaps, a gesture of revenge for the treatment the right had suffered from the left in the past, but Vogel had not favoured such drastic action.

Egon Franke's right-wing backbenchers recently invited the relatively left-

wing MP Wolfgang Roth to their Bonn "local", the Kesenicher Hof.

This was more in keeping with Vogel's new approach.

It was, however, these same right-wingers who made parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner feel his influence was growing more limited over an issue of symbolic importance.

The right, led by Egon Franke and Annemarie Renger, put paid to the creation of working parties to follow the progress of the coalition talks on the parliamentary party's behalf.

They did so because the working parties were to include seven of the 63 new SPD Bundestag members, including three left-wingers.

There was no sign of an opening or of greater flexibility when it came to an issue such as this.

It makes the going difficult for the bid to integrate the party, a task in which Wehner succeeded four years ago. It will, when all is said and done, prove arduous enough as it is.

In view of the organisational efficiency and success of the SPD's right wing (despite its being less known among the public), left-wingers now plan to cooperate more too.

They recently conferred in Bonn and certainly hit on a name that sounds impressive, choosing to call themselves the Parliamentary Left.

These activities by the left-wing partisans probably annoy Wehner even more than the cross-purposes of the right-wingers, who will now feel obliged to join forces even more staunchly.

Wehner was doubtless also annoyed by Willy Brandt's latest move in frankly singing Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski's praises as Wehner's future deputy as leader of the party in the House.

Formally this move was a breach of the right of the parliamentary party leader, or at least those of the parliamentary party, and as such it was intended. This is your Party leader speaking, Brandt implied.

But he too has his limits. The general secretary alongside whom he works day

by day for the party cannot be inated over the head of Schmidt.

So Egon Bahr's successor, secretary will not be Wolfgang Roth whom the Chancellor would not see in the job.

The choice will thus be Friedrich Fathmann, 49, Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Peter Giotz, 41, West Berlin School Education.

But Brandt did undertake to and farsighted staff work at point in the party machine. He behest the party set up six committees to probe future issues that would be in the 1980 general election.

One of them will deal with these in need throughout the world; the world, an issue that is in terms can only be viewed in economic order.

Brandt's proposal for the this commission must have surprised to all, not least to himself.

It was Hans-Jochen Vogel who accepted the nomination because he had realised that chairmanship of SPD policy commission would put him into the foreign policy area which he must be conversant with as he aspires to higher office.

If Brandt's assurance that Vogel's additional job as Wehner's deputy in no way anticipating the Wehner's successor is taken as a value, another post-Wehner move to be seen to take shape.

It is the prospect of Hans-Jochen Vogel from Munich as leader of the parliamentary party and foremost partner of Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, from Hamburg.

Unlike Wischnewski, it is not a matter of commitment to military involvement in parliamentary party's weight in the Middle East came at a time when with the Cabinet and the Chancellor Washington had no clear policy for the vacuum that would inevitably develop in the Middle East and was on the departure of Herbert Wehner.

The Chancellor feels the same. There was also a difference in the sense of respect towards the non-aligned countries. After the unparalleled licence nor self-confidence in the United Nations General Assembly awarded the Chancellor.

He and Schmidt share the same characteristic of being regarded by the Middle East states — the Europeans as arrogant even when he has come to the conclusion that non-aligned countries had an important independent part to play in the prevention of further Soviet expansion — though they would not necessarily need to agree with Western strategies on all points.

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 19 October 1980)

## RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

### Cologne's Cardinal Höffner outlines hopes for Pope's visit

The Pope's visit to West Germany next month will not be "exorbitant-expensive", according to a senior member of the Catholic clergy.

Cologne's Cardinal Höffner told a conference that the visit would not be showy or sensational.

It would be "an impulse for inner renewal; peace, love of our neighbours; aid and help in need throughout the world; and, finally, for a turning towards our God and saviour."

The conference was held to counter accusations that have been made about the costs of the visit.

Cardinal Höffner compared the Pope's visit with a number of secular events. He argued that state visits, world championships, festivals and Olympic Games were financed from public funds. He said there was nothing very unusual about a contribution by the Bonn government to the Pope's visit.

Höffner said that the archdiocese of Cologne would probably not be bankrupt if it had to pay all the costs of the Pope's visit. But he was counting on the cooperation of the city council and the Butzweilerhof for the mass the Pope would be saying there. But this infras-

Continued from page 2

structure would finally benefit the city council because it was, in any case, planning an industrial estate there.

There are no collections among German Catholics for the Pope's visit, Höffner said that the bishops had decided as a matter of policy not to do this.

But there will be a special collection in all churches on 9 November before the visit. The proceeds will go, at the Pope's wishes, to victims of African drought.

In only one case does the Cardinal know exactly who is going to foot the bill.

The Pope will on 15 November pay an official state visit to President Carstens.

Vowed the Cardinal: "The Church cannot be expected to fork out for this."

It is not yet known whether there will be a meeting between the Pope and Chancellor Schmidt. This is outside Cardinal Höffner's ambit. This part of the programme will be discussed between the Bonn and Vatican govern-

ments and will shortly be announced jointly by them.

By contrast, the ecclesiastical part of the programme has been worked out in minute detail. It begins on 15 November in Cologne and ends on the evening of 19 November in Munich.

In Cologne the Pope will visit the Minoritenkirche, where Adolf Kolping, founder of the Kolping houses, and the noted medieval scholastic philosopher, John Duns Scotus, are buried.

This new item on the Pope's agenda cannot be read as a sign that Kolping is about to be beatified according to Höffner. He said the process could hardly be completed this year.

Whether this programme will be stuck to as meticulously as it has been planned will depend on such things as the weather and indeed on the Pope himself. It is planned that he will travel to the various places in his pilgrimage by helicopter. In case of bad weather the Pope will be able to switch to a special train.

No one knows where and when the Pope will break through protocol in his familiar way. On his previous visits, he has hardly ever stuck to protocol. Cardinal Höffner recalled the Pope's visit to Moscow where he spent three hours longer than planned talking to students and



Cardinal Höffner, Cologne, outlines hopes for Pope's visit.

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a contribution to the defence of the West and the maintaining of peace outside Europe.

It goes without saying that the precise nature of any country's contribution will depend on its geography, its economic strength and its history. And so the United States as a world power with a global capacity outside Europe will have to take on the main military role. But Europe cannot stand idly by and watch. Some European states could use their economic and political influence in regions where they have leverage.

Fifth: In the discussion of military strategies, the relationship between cooperation and competition in dealings with the Soviet Union merits special attention. The West will have to face the fact that both are necessary. Both have a legitimate part to play in the interests of maintaining minimal conditions necessary for ensuring peace.

Sixth: After the elections in West Germany, the United States and France, 1981 ought to be the year in which intensive efforts are made to talk of the West's aims in the present crisis and the means it has at its disposal of achieving them. The driving force behind such deliberations would be an institution consisting of the leading Western countries: Japan, West Germany, Great Britain, France and the United States. Other Western countries, for example the participants in economic summits and the European Community, could take part also. Such a plan would require constant dialogue and consultation between representatives of governments who would be specially nominated for this task and be appointed for long periods. At the same time, Western parliaments ought to devote more attention to these problems to provide the democratic legitimisation for measures which prove to be indispensable.

(Die Zeit, 17 October 1980)

### Changing demands on West

Turkey, Egypt and Pakistan and coordinated activities of the Nine in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict all serve the purpose of contributing to a Western strategy in the Middle East.

This goes some way to explaining the hastiness of some moves following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, as well as American impatience and emphatic insistence that the Europeans comply with its demands. The Europeans tried to maintain a front of solidarity with the American on the hostage issue. Nonetheless, they found themselves in increasing disagreement with American policies because they believed they would benefit the radicals in Iran and increase the danger of the country being plunged into chaos, and thus driven into the arms of the Soviet Union.

As the hostage crisis intensified, the Europeans increasingly got the impression that American policy was being dictated by the demands of home policy and the tendency to over-react.

Faced with erratic policies, the Europeans found that the wisest course was to ignore American calls for immediate action, let time pass and wait for Washington's policies to become clearer and more consistent. The result was that the urgency of American appeals increased, as did European discontent about the unilateral nature of actions aimed at forcing America's allies to act in compliance with American wishes.

For the first time Americans made the shocking discovery that part of European public opinion regarded the Soviet Union and the United States in much the same light — as superpowers who were endangering world peace because of their lack of self-control.

Here elements of a division of labour between Europe and America become visible. The Europeans have intensified their efforts to improve the balance of military power in Europe. This means that potential American reserves are required which are needed in other parts of the world. The European Community is becoming an increasingly important instrument in the coordination of diplomacy towards the Middle East. The EC is attempting to use a broad spectrum of economic and political factors to strengthen the independence and scope for action of states in the Middle East region.

The Euro-Arab dialogue, especially contacts with the Gulf states, aid to

### Nato options

Afghanistan is not an individual case, it is a link in a chain. If the Western response to Soviet aggression weakens in this part of the world the door will be opened to drastic further expansion by Soviet imperialism.

As a connoisseur of China from his days as ambassador in Peking Pauls readily moves from Europe to the Far East. There is much talk of playing the Chinese card, he says, but this figure of speech is misleading.

China will need decades before it can really emerge as a world power, but it is already an extraordinary factor in world affairs by virtue of its surface area, its population, its ethnic homogeneity (unlike the Soviet Union) and its enormous economic potential.

It is likewise already an extraordinary factor in the security context, relieving the burden on Europe by tying down Soviet military potential.

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crisis from which it will emerge with a more mature understanding of its role.

In other respects too Pauls trenchantly puts paid to ideas such as the suggestion that there is no alternative to the policy of detente.

This, he says, is to transmit the wrong signal to the other side — as though we were prepared to pay any price for so-called detente.

This encourages the other side to step up its demands time and again. The West's desire for detente is less important than what the Soviet Union takes it to mean.

For Moscow detente means worldwide progress for communism but without open, armed conflict. It would be clearer thinking and more to the point to refer to a policy of reducing tension.

Peace nowadays is threatened by nothing more ominously than by an upset in the East-West power balance. The call for indivisibility of detente must remain theoretical as long as the West is not politically determined to counter Soviet expansion in the Third World.

Jürgen Engert



## ■ THE ECONOMY

Slight recovery will follow dip  
— the consensus opinion

The autumn is traditionally the time for economic forecasts. The common report of the economic research institutes is due at the end of this month, followed in the second half of November by the annual report of the Council of Experts.

The government pundits are preparing their basic economic data for the draft budget for 1981 and the medium term financial plan until 1984.

Of course, nobody can look as far ahead as 1984. But the basic data for 1981 seem relatively safe: One per cent (adjusted for inflation) economic growth; slightly more than one million unemployed; and an inflation rate for consumer goods of between 4 and 4.5 per cent.

But such basic annual averages are of little use in describing the course of the economy and in helping consumers and investors plan.

Here, the anticipated cyclical course of the most important supply and demand data during the time under review would seem more useful.

Seen from today's vantage point and based on the latest statistical data and projections of the business community, there seems to be general consensus on the course of the economy.

For the two-year period 1980/81 the picture that presents itself resembles a twisted U: based on current growth rates, economic activities in 1980 show a downward trend. This will reach its nadir in the winter with a reduced GNP (adjusted for inflation).

Next year there will be a recovery. But this will not be pronounced enough to provide a growth rate markedly above stagnation level.

These are roughly the basic data for the expectations described as follows: The influx of industrial orders has been lagging behind last year's levels for months; the percentage of idle production capacities has been rising, as has the number of jobs.

In the second quarter of this year (the last available figures) the GNP in real terms, the most comprehensive indicator of overall economic production, declined one per cent against the first quarter (adjusted for seasonal elements).

The trend, experts of the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn say, will apply for the third quarter as well. And the remainder of the year is unlikely to bring a change.

It is therefore not surprising that the estimated 2.5 per cent growth projection made at the beginning of the year will now have to be reduced to two per cent.

If businessmen and consumers were to go only by these current economic data, they would have to anticipate a long and deep recession. But they evidently don't.

Though the economic barometer published by the Ifo Institute shows a decline, everybody seems to agree with the professional economic weathermen that next year will bring a slight upward trend again. And everybody says: "It won't be as bad as 1974/75."

Where does all this confidence come from?

As opposed to the time of the oil shock in the early 1970s, the business community has now realised that attempts at saving energy and at using al-

ternative sources of energy require investment.

Businessmen now no longer consider that rising oil prices spell the end of economic dynamism in the Western world. Instead, they anticipate the beginning of a new wave of innovation.

And since nobody quite knows which course technical progress will take, this realisation has not yet resulted in spectacular new orders. But the very anticipation of growing investment, to overcome energy shortages is enough to keep the investment level relatively stable.

This is reflected in the influx of orders in some months during the recent decline, domestic orders in the capital goods industry have been the only statistical item with an upward trend.

There are two other reasons for the relative stability of investments: unlike the time before the 1974/75 recession, no excessive production capacities have been developed during the preceding upswing; and profits have not been whittled away because recent wage agreements have been much more in keeping with the economic position than those of the early 1970s.

The new economic data show that, in conjunction with relatively stable employment expectations, this can lead to considerable consumption.

Private consumption this year will show a greater growth rate (adjusted for inflation) than in 1974, which was preceded by heavy nominal wage increases.

Consumer attitudes are reflected in the relatively stable order statistics and, according to the banks, in a complete

lack of apprehension savings that marked 1974/75.

This year's savings quota is likely to be around 14 per cent — a figure considered economically normal for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The role of exports in connection with the generally anticipated upswing is unclear at first glance. The simple explanation that the stability of the Deutschmark and the quality of German goods would always guarantee good sales abroad no longer holds absolutely true.

German export figures have been marked by the world-wide climate of recession. But the Deutschmark exchange rate and the economic constellation in the Western world have prevented any spectacular decline in world trade and so endowed the weakening economy with a certain degree of stability.

Measured by inflation rate differences in the various countries, the Deutschmark should have appreciated. But this has been prevented by the unexpectedly high balance of payments deficit.

The Deutschmark has depreciated this year in real terms. Contrary to all expectations, it stood for much of the year at the lower edge of the EMS exchange rate fluctuation scope.

This has boosted German exports — not as a result of a "currency subsidy" but as the normal consequence of inflexible and increasingly more expensive imports.

In addition (unlike in 1974/75) the present decline did not set in simultaneously in all countries. At the time recession started in the United States, France and Britain, Japan and Germany still had a boom.

Even without any summit resolution,

they were thus able to set activities for world trade.

The relatively stable volume of trade in its turn kept export prospects high. All this is now a confidence factor in encouraging most companies not to reduce their capacities in spite of the domestic economic stability hinges on such expectations.

Prices rank among the most sensitive signs in these weeks. The inflation has not only stabilised but gone down. Though it is still above 5 per cent, prospects are good and next year is expected to see a 4 before the decade again. In fact, even just a plain sight.

All this seems to indicate to economic policy makers are confronted with a rigid front only in prices and wages still have some room for manoeuvre in the ups and downs of the economy.

We have become modest at first glance it seems at little far-sightedness to compare children and motorists to toothpaste and seat belts, but a sign of such flexibility of the economy as a whole and welcomed.

But none of this is certain. The pulse for the first steps leading to more stability comes from above, doing either must, in the final analysis declining raw materials prices, be borne by the community as a whole.

What remains of the "pressure inner tube" (Karl Schiller) in the domestic economic circulation is the present advance price levels. They seem to exert any major pressure on the economy.

Head counts last March reveal that 63 per cent of drivers fasten their seat belts out of town and a mere 42 per cent in built-up areas. Yet roughly 80 per cent belt up on autobahns, where the accident risk is

If this happened, the Bundesbank would be faced with the alternative of providing or denying scope and increasing the employment risks.

The Bundesbank should abstain from such a mock alternative by refusing to adapt the money supply to the needs of the day.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 October 1980)

Two sides to  
devaluation  
argument

high interest rates instead of reducing interest to boost the domestic economy.

The effects of a significant Deutschmark devaluation would be much more complex than its proponents assume.

Granted, exports would profit. But then, they are already profiting, due to the depreciation of the Deutschmark, as a result of the fact that the inflation rates abroad are almost twice as high as in Germany.

Moreover, the nominal value of the Deutschmark abroad has also gone down slightly. But this depreciation has not acted as a brake on imports.

This is due to lack of elasticity in imports. No matter how high the price, the oil requirements cannot be reduced from one day to the next. And foreign supplies of finished and semi-finished goods which carry much weight in our imports will not permit themselves easily to be displaced from their strong position on the German market — a position they largely owe to low wages in their own countries. These are factors which probably do not occur in the figurings of the devaluation proponents.

The lack of import elasticity must increase the cost of imports. But there are

also other negative devaluation effects that must not be overlooked. In a country as dependent on imports as ours, higher import prices soon mean domestic price levels.

This would result in higher costs (some of which would certainly be passed on to consumers) and hence in a reduction of our international competitiveness which would nullify the advantages of a devaluation in the field.

Many other countries have learned this lesson and have stuck to "devaluation competition" vocabularies.

If a marked devaluation is successful, it must be accompanied by a tough restrictive policy. And this inevitably causes an unpleasant situation in this country.

We must also — and above all — overlook the fact that Germany's sensitive position, inasmuch as the Deutschmark has become the most important reserve and unit of account in the world, is augmented by tens of billions of dollars and private Deutschmarks with banks.

Should a deliberate depreciation of the Deutschmark or, indeed, a devaluation be decided upon, it must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the cost of imports. But there are

Continued on page 7

## ROAD SAFETY

Motorists resist seat-belt laws  
despite accident statistics

You can get children to brush their teeth by making raspberry-flavoured toothpaste, but how do you get motorists to fasten their seat belts?

They have been required by law to do so since 1976 but seem largely unmoved to get the message across? Or are there other, more subtle methods that might do the trick?

The comparison with children's toothpaste was made by Professor Hans-Joachim Förster, head of research at Mercedes-Benz, at a conference in Bad Reichenhagen, the North Bavarian health resort.

We have become modest at first glance it seems at little far-sightedness to compare children and motorists to toothpaste and seat belts, but a sign of such flexibility of the economy as a whole and welcomed.

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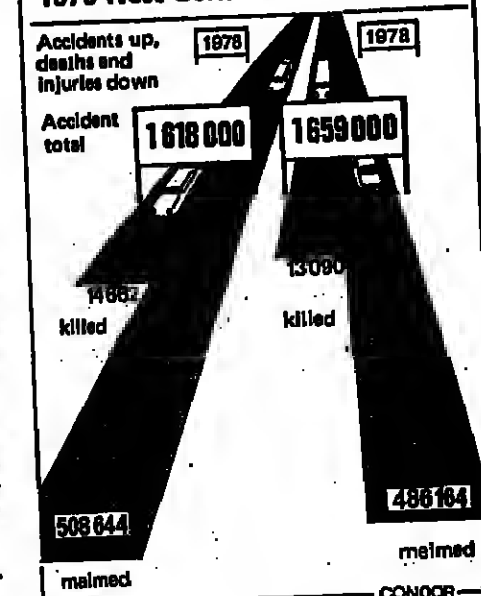
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## 1979 West German road toll



Professor Lenz of the Road Research Association, Cologne, said there would have been 1,300 fewer road deaths and 16,000 fewer serious injuries on West German roads last year if the drivers and front-seat passengers of private cars had all worn seat belts.

Does that make many motorists and co-drivers incorrigible, negligent or foolhardy because they refuse to fasten their safety belts despite being well aware of their advantages?

Or are they put off by irrational inhibitions such as the fear of being 'fettered'? Professor Lenz reckoned the anxiety felt by opponents of the belt was stronger than rational arguments on its behalf.

A survey by his association showed that about 20 per cent of motorists were generally in favour of seat belts, 48 per cent were in favour with certain reservations and 13 per cent were still undecided.

So he felt the number of incorrigible non-users of the belt, motorists whom not even the most forceful road safety campaign could persuade voluntarily to wear seat belts, was a mere four per cent.

By boosting the belt's image and suggesting, say, that the man who thinks of his wife and family will always remember to fasten his safety belt the percentage of belt-wearers ought, he felt, to be substantially increased.

So a positive image for the seat belt was his proposal for what would correspond to the raspberry flavouring in children's toothpaste.

The Road Safety Council still felt the belt could be made more popular by a further publicity campaign too.

An increasing number of people might say it was high time non-wearers were fined, but the council continued to feel the number of users could be improved without coercion, as it were.

This could well prove the case any how this winter. In ice and snow fewer occasional drivers take to the road, and they tend to fasten belts less often than regular motorists.

But if appeals prove of no avail, traffic specialists and doctors may rest assured of hacking from the legal profession.

A matter of common  
sense, says judge

Justice Weber, presiding judge of the Sixth Senate of the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, said in Bad Kissingen that motorists' refusal to see sense could not fail to influence case law rulings.

If need be, fines could prove indispensable, irksome though this would be. But the belt's advantages were so clearly proven that anyone with common sense remembered to fasten his belt.

Those who failed to do so were partly to blame for injuries they sustained even as a result of accidents for which they were not responsible.

The Supreme Court had endorsed this case law ruling at the end of September, increasing the share of the blame apportioned to an accident victim who had not worn his safety belt.

The trend, Herr Weber said, was toward a further increase of the share in blame in such cases to over 50 per cent on occasion.

The threat of losing insurance cover or a no claims bonus was intended to teach motorists a lesson, but did not prove really effective, he regretted.

The reason was that whereas claims to damages were reduced, other costs, such as medical expenses, were still covered by the insurance, or in other words, the community as a whole.

So this impeded the policy intention behind the court's rulings of safety belts. At the same time, however, Herr Weber denied allegations that he and his fellow-judges in Karlsruhe felt themselves to be educationalists.

He also saw no reason to assume that mandatory belt-wearing, with fines imposed for refusal to comply if need be, was unconstitutional.

In the past the bench had not taken such suggestions seriously, failing to see how car seat belts could possibly be considered an inroad into free development of individual personality.

The debate sounded strangely unreal to the average motorist. Pundits tend to think in overall terms, arguing for instance that in about 96 per cent of cases in which unbelted drivers and passengers had been injured a safety belt, if worn, would have been statistically of use.

The average motorist takes a somewhat different view of statistical likelihood. Accidents, he concludes from experience, seldom happen. And as for the injured, he never gets to see them; they are in hospital.

This argument makes some sense too. Statistically he will only be seriously injured in a road accident once every 60 years.

He is only likely to die a road death once every 1,000 years, as it were. So the temptation to forget about fastening seat belts is understandable.

Asked why he forgets, he will lay claim to anxiety of some kind or other or argue that wearing a belt is somehow unmanly or effeminate.

But traffic experts are keen to ensure that he always remembers. The Road Research Association argues in a report that the general public interest requires him to do so.

Wearing his belt cuts costs that must otherwise be borne by all. This is surely an argument that cannot, before long, fail to support the imposition of fines.

Unless, that is, some kind of raspberry flavour is found that makes fastening seat belts seem specially more desirable.

Konrad Mrosek  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 October 1980)



## BOOKS

## African debut at Frankfurt fair

Major features of Frankfurt Book Show were the announcement of this year's Nobel Prize for Literature, to Polish writer Czeslaw Milosz, and a protest by Black African publishers against the South African publishers taking part.

The Nobel Prize news obviously came as something of a surprise because Milosz, German publishers had none of his works in stock.

The protest by Black African publishers took the form of a one-day boycott. They closed their stalls.

It was a move that was ill-advised and self-defeating.

Ill-advised because the fair organisers are legally obliged to allow any publisher who wants to exhibit his books at the fair — even neo-Nazi publications are on show. The fair organisers cannot practise censorship.

Self-defeating because the Black African publishers thus lost some of the ground they had gained during the fair. And it would be even more self-defeating if, as they have threatened, they boycott next year's fair.

Though the fair organisers, publishers and media made tremendous efforts there is little likelihood of an African literature boom in this country.

Fair director Waidhaas said that only two per cent of exhibitors had a direct interest in Black Africa, the main theme of this year's fair.

Another blow was the news that the Walter Verlag, which specialises in books on Africa, is to cut its publishing programme.

Perhaps symptomatic of the problems of making African literature known in this country is the fact that the Reclam anthology of African poetry published in the sixties still has not been sold out.

Perhaps this pessimism is premature. Future fairs will show how successful this promotion of Black African literature has been.

The second major sensation at the fair was the news that this year's Nobel Prize for literature had been awarded to

Czeslaw Milosz. The news obviously took Milosz's German publishers by surprise. Klepenheuer and Witsch had none of his works in stock. Suhrkamp did eventually manage to get hold of two paperbacks, *Signs in the Dark* and *Mixed Thinking*, Milosz' most important work.

The book trade magazine, *Buchreport*, wrote that the German translation rights which Suhrkamp had bought from Klepenheuer and Witsch were due to expire at the end of the year and that Suhrkamp had to pay a "considerable sum" to retain these rights.

*Buchreport* added that only a few days ago these rights would probably have been a good deal cheaper.

Booksellers seemed to be staying away from this year's fair. In past years they appeared in numbers to place new orders for the Christmas sales.

Why was this? Poor sales, the foul weather, or because they just did not feel like it. A poll by the Frankfurter Neue Presse confirmed that booksellers are in a lugubrious mood this year.

It seems that many of the booksellers were determined to spoil the book fair for their customers too. They said the fair was too big and too complicated and that customers would be better advised to go along to their local bookshops.

Fair dealers ought to note what Helmut Heisenbüttel wrote in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*: "Book fairs are like supermarkets. I've got no time for so-called corner shops where someone whose tastes I do not share tries to give me the hard sell. I would rather have the sterility of the pre-packed. Supermarkets not only stimulate me to buy, however dubious their methods, but also to eat. And this is the effect book fairs have on me."

## Politically prominent black authors have best chance

on Africa is small: Peter Hammer, Dietrichs, Erdmann, Walter, Otto Lembeck and Quimran. Few other publishers seem prepared to commit themselves to long-term work on Africa. What they are trying to do is pioneering work. It is a hard road, sales hits are the exception. Why is this?

The 320 African book publishers have about 2,500 titles in stock and their total production is still under 20,000 — fewer than appear in one West German season.

And 80 per cent of these titles are school and university text books.

There are countries in Africa where it has been impossible to buy printed novels for two generations. Is that the reason for the long neglect of African literature? Or is it because the potential

This is it. One does not need to look at every new title but the fair gives one ideas for one's own reading, for gifts. And this of course benefits the book sellers. Of course it is easier to serve someone who simply wants the latest best seller. But these customers do not go along to the book fair.

If someone takes the time to look over the largest book exhibition in the world then one should not condescendingly discourage him. After all, he goes to the book seller when he wants to buy.

There were few spectacular sales of rights at this year's fair. Nonetheless there was widespread satisfaction. "It is a relaxed fair. One can work well here," seemed to be the general verdict. And work here means negotiations about rights. The publishers are smiling. And publishers do not smile without good reason.

There were brisk sales of rights to book clubs and paperback publishers. Here, competition is hotting up. Egon Flörchinger came to last year's fair with several million marks behind him with which to buy titles for the Moewig Verlag series.

Another example. Ephraim Kishon's extraordinary success on the German market has made foreign publishers prick up their ears. Kishon was at this year's fair, too, but spent little time at his German publisher's stand. Most of the time he was in the International hall.

English, French, Japanese and Balkan

publishers are interested in him. And Kishon has not only kept standards but also his translation. Like a good author and translator, Kishon will be laughing all the way to the bank.

Perhaps Kishon could do better elsewhere, at the Jerusalem book fair. This is a known fact, for instance, there are so many different versions of the same work. There is no definitive text of all literary translation.

This is itself enough to ensure that the house year after year. Everyone who comes to the fair must first solve a huge puzzle because everyone comes, including small publishers. Not only Kishon, also Knaus. Then there are the Residenz, Wagenbach, Siedler and binson.

The Frankfurt Robinson Verlag is in Germany is undoubtedly the publishing works on Africa since 1917. It is looking for new books. Perhaps not, which appeared from 1921 to 1926.

One of the Janheinz Jahn Verlag's most successful titles is *Muntu* — *Uhu* — *einer neofrankfurter Literatur*.

As for the Dietrichs Verlag's collection of fairy tales, it takes about five years to sell an edition of five thousand. According to publishers' reader Dr. Ernst Helmenst, the books on Africa do not sell any faster than this. They have about two dozen titles in stock. Among the most successful are the East Africa and West Africa collections of short stories; 2,000 have been sold in two years.

But this is all part of the fair. The Peter Hammer Verlag and the Walter Verlag have collaborated on a year's fair, from 14 to 19 October. Also taking part in this project are the Institute for Social Economy and the Bread For Brothers Campaign — and all book buyers prepared to sign so-called share-notes costing from DM250 onwards.

It remains to be seen whether this method can increase the target group. Dietrichs Verlag director Helmut Nöcker is generally optimistic: "There is a hard core of about 500 interested in African fiction. The total target group — he estimates at around 3,000, which is the number of copies printed in their first editions.

Publishers hope that the day will come when it will be fashionable to read African literature. That day is a long way off. Maybe the Suhrkamp Verlag can make the breakthrough. It plans to publish *The African of the Africans* — *African Culture and Society and African Short Stories* in its new edition Suhrkamp series.

There would be no fair without publishers and the book without this child. *Frankfurter Neue Presse*, 16 October 1980

Continued on page 11

## THE PERFORMING ARTS

## Offenbach's 'Tales of Hoffmann' offer a production challenge

THE NUMBER ONE hit of this opera season is Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann*.

Salzburg put it on this summer, Zurich opened its opera season with it and 5 October, election day and the 100th anniversary of the composer's death, Cologne presented a new version of it with Plácido Domingo as Hoffmann and Edda Moser playing the four female

parts. In Cologne the *Tales of Hoffmann* performed in the original French. The eminence of the lead singer, *Tales* is not a work in which connoisseurs primarily relish the quality of singing. The greatest interest is elsewhere, at the Jerusalem book fair. This is a known fact, for instance, there are so many different versions of the same work. There is no definitive text of all literary translation.

At least four other people have had a hand in it. Anyone wishing to produce *Hoffmann* must first solve a huge puzzle because everyone comes, including small publishers. Not only Kishon, also Knaus. Then there are the Residenz, Wagenbach, Siedler and binson.

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There would be no fair without publishers and the book without this child. *Frankfurter Neue Presse*, 16 October 1980

This is what Cologne director Michael Hampe has done, with astonishing, indeed sensational success. He took the original play by Jules Barbier and Michel Carré and taking this as a basis he added the musical material as edited by Frith Oeser.

The result: Hoffmann's tales have at last become a convincing, self-contained, dramatically exciting opera. And far more lyrical, gentle and moving.

The quality of Hampe's version is evident when we compare it with the Zurich version by Hans Neugebauer. Neugebauer was content to serve up the familiar pot-pourri, the tradition version, which allows little scope for subtlety and can only be performed convincingly using a surrealistic method in which anything goes.

Chéreau and Horres produced a brilliant version using this technique some years ago.

But Neugebauer's version is not up to the same standard.

Hampe in Cologne, assisted by stage and costume designer Martin Rupprecht and light designer Hans Toelstede, makes it impressively clear that the three acts of the opera are really tales, fantasies of Hoffmann.

More than that: Olympia, Antonia and Giulietta are not past loves of Hoffmann but idealisations of his one and only love: Stella, the singer.

Her rival is the muse — and she plots and schemes so that in the end Hoffmann is hers. The finale shows Hoffmann sitting at his desk. He has become a poet — a conclusion so refined and subtle — musically too — that it left the audience almost perplexed.

## Musical refinement was needed

Conductor John Pritchard showed little subtlety or musical refinement. His four-hour production dragged on a little at times, mainly because of the absence of an in spring, dynamic conductor.

That the production did not suffer too severely as a result was thanks to Hampe's direction, in which every singer, every member of the choir, knew exactly what he was doing and why. It could have been directed by Noelle.

Domingo is always very good, even though he was not at this best and

though Hoffmann is not his strongest point.

More impressive was Edda Moser, whether one likes her voice or not. Singing and acting were one in her thousand-faceted performance.

## Cologne marks death of 'genius of musical buffoonery'

Frankfurter  
Neue Presse

When the *Tales of Hoffmann* had its premiere in Paris in 1881, its composer, Jacques Offenbach, had already been dead for five months.

He fell victim to gout on 5 October, 1880.

Offenbach's birthplace, Cologne, is going to some lengths to mark the 100th anniversary of his death.

However, it was not in Cologne but in French society that the greatest appeal to his catchy melodies and crazy stage ideas could be found.

Karl Kraus once said that in Offenbach's operettas, life seems as improbable and nonsensical, as weird and as grotesque as it is in reality.

This was particularly true of France in Offenbach's time. His work was not only an image of the cynical French upper classes during the Second Empire, unconcerned about political repression and wrong policies. Offenbach's operettas are a biting persiflage of this society.

His mockery of so-called classical culture shook belief in establish authority without rejecting it in principle. This explains why the same regime which ruthlessly prosecuted writers such as Baudelaire and Flaubert tolerated Offenbach's cheeky satires, his mockery of Napoleon III's authoritarian regime.

Offenbach was born in Cologne on 20 June 1819 and brought up in the strict tradition of the Torah by his father, a cantor. When his father saw his son had talent, he sent him to study in Paris.

Then came a number of hard years for young Jakob.

His big chance came at the Paris World Exhibition in 1855. On his way to the exhibition, Offenbach passed a

## East Berlin's demands

Continued from page 1

mans, as well as the world at large that the socialist camp stands firm is perfectly plausible.

Can Bonn thwart this attempt by the GDR to seal itself off?

Bonn's means are limited. Of course, the government here could exert pressure via the interest-free line of credit granted to the GDR in German-German trade or by refusing further assistance in electrifying the GDR railway system should East Berlin not reverse its recent exchange regulation.

But unfortunately such measures would

have the very effect Bonn wants to prevent: they would hit the people of the GDR and curtail German-German contacts.

Even so, Bonn will have to take a clear stand if it is not to fall prey to extortion.

It would be too risky to wait for East Berlin to realise that its brand of socialism cannot be maintained through sealing-off measures and repression, not withstanding the regime's fear of reforms.

This is the lesson the GDR should already have learned from Poland.

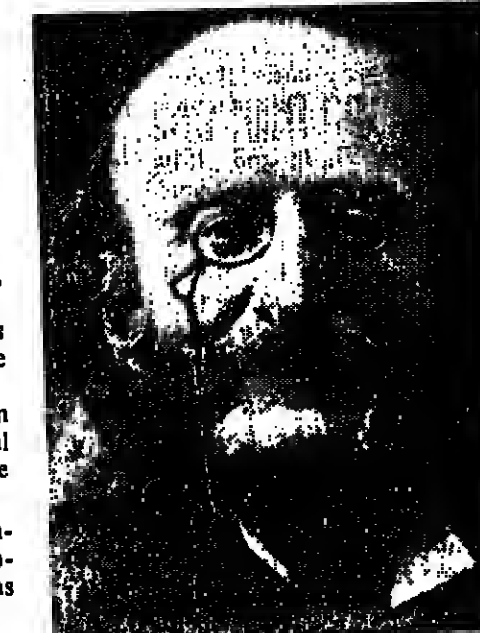
Hans Werner Kattenbach  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 October 1980)

Moser was undoubtedly the star of the show. Tom Krause, in the four baritone parts, sounded strangely narrow. Michael Sénéchal convinced as the cunning, superior servant.

Ann Murray as the muse and Niklaus was excellent. And the performances in the minor parts were also brilliant.

All Zurich could offer in comparison was Alfredo Kraus as Hoffmann. He is and remains the most cultivated of tenors. Belcanto pilgrims might be prepared to miss the entire Cologne performance for one of his arias.

Reinhard Reith  
(Die Welt, 7 October 1980)



Jacques Offenbach  
(Photo: dpa)

dilapidated theatre. He bought the licence to run it.

Theatre director, composer and conductor all rolled into one, Offenbach presented — against the advice of worried friends — an aggressive beggars' parody entitled *Les deux aveugles*.

This made Offenbach's name as a genius of musical buffoonery. Three years later his *Orpheus in the Underworld* was a success for and ran for eight months. The critics were appalled at Offenbach's mockery of classical antiquity but the audience were delighted at the anoring gods, their revolt to the tune of the Marseillaise and the Jupiter-Napoleon chasing every woman in sight.

These burlesques from the abyss were just what Paris wanted and Offenbach was only too pleased to oblige.

But these tremendous stage successes did not completely plug the hole in Offenbach's finances. Frivolous expenditure on stage costumes, high wages to singers and his large family brought Offenbach into serious financial difficulties, from which not even an American tour could help him.

Offenbach hoped that his new opera, based on the tales of E.T.A. Hoffmann and full of fire, mammoth music, would solve his problems.

But Offenbach died while this opera was being rehearsed. When five hours later the old comedian Leonce — who as Pluto in *Orpheus* had so often made the audience laugh — knocked at Offenbach's door, the doorman sighed. "Monseigneur Offenbach is dead. He fell asleep gently, without noticing." To which Leonce replied: "He won't half be surprised when he does notice."

Christina Wischmann  
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 14 October 1980)



## MEDICINE

### Drugs 'used too often' in mental illness

Doctors are becoming increasingly worried about the excessive use of drugs in treating mental illness.

The main criticism involves the liberal manner in which tranquilisers are prescribed.

One doctor says that this might get to the stage where the nation's health is put at risk.

The clinical use of drugs in mental treatment began in the 1950s, but it was never intended that they should be anything other than a crutch for actual therapy.

Now this auxiliary function has taken over as the principle form of treatment.

State psychiatric clinics are using a major part of their resources in examining the use of drugs in this way, says Professor H. Prokop of the Innsbruck University Psychiatric Clinic.

Doctors have a vast range of drugs available to prescribe.

Usually, it is the general practitioner who is consulted in the first instance.

All he needs to do is make out a prescription, a brief and simple method of treatment.

But, according to experts, prescriptions are made out without any clear idea of the illness or its cause.

Tranquilisers are prescribed far too often.

In an interview with the medical magazine *selesta*, Professor Hanna Hippus, a psychopharmacologist (drugs used for treating mental illness) specialist, said: "If we doctors don't do justice to our responsibility regarding these drugs, I consider it quite possible that the abuse of tranquilisers will get to the point where it'll seriously jeopardise the nation's health."

Naturally, all pharmaceuticals have a great effect on man. The worst is addiction, which places the patient in a position of dangerous dependence on his doctor as well as on the drug.

The danger of addiction varies from drug to drug, but it can easily occur after less than one month of regular intake.

According to Professor Prokop and some colleagues, it takes at least 12 to 18 months before a patient can break this addiction.

Unlike with alcohol or nicotine, it is impossible to discontinue the use of a drug from one day to the next because this could be harmful.

The prevailing view is therefore that the weaning must take place gradually. This requires much patience by the patient and constant medical controls.

Another problem that is only just beginning to become obvious with some psychopharmacology is of a genetic nature.

Though this danger is not yet taken seriously, Professor Prokop points to the fact that genetic damage caused by alcoholism had also been minimised for a long time.

The suspected extent of genetic damage has not yet become obvious because many of the drugs have been in use for less than two decades.

There is yet another point that has come under fire: tranquilisers prevent the patient from dealing with conflict situations and therefore stop him from maturing.

This is particularly dangerous with young people.

At the last symposium of the Institute

for Research into Preventive Medicine Professor Prokop said that it was the maturing of the personality above all that was delayed by drugs.

Moreover, Professor Hippus holds that any positive effect of psychopharmacology could act as a triggering device to use harder drugs.

This makes it obvious that — especially with young people — psychopharmacology should only help, and not be used as an elixir for non-therapy. But wherever possible drugs should not be used at all.

Another major point dealt with at the symposium was scientific research into the effects of psychopharmacology. This is made particularly difficult by a shortage of model experiments with animals. The problem lies in the fact that the results of animal experiments are very difficult to apply to humans.

Yet little reservation has been forthcoming from those engaging in such experiments. They are simply trying to prove that animal experiments have improved forecasts on the effects of these drugs on man.

Frequently, the effects on humans are exactly the opposite of those experienced with animals. This also applies to tranquilisers.

While they showed a "taming" effect on animals, tranquilisers frequently lead to aggression in humans. Crimes have even been committed under their influence.

There can no longer be any doubt that psychopharmacology is only meaningful if they are used to pave the way for a proper therapy. This is particularly true for tranquilisers.

Still, none of this explains why the use of psychopharmacology has risen so dramatically and why an annual 22 million prescriptions for tranquilisers are issued in America alone. Why are psychopharmacology, combined with alcohol, now being increasingly used in suicide attempts?

Psychopharmacology can be meaningful if used on a short time basis in genuine cases of severe behavioural disorders... if they are used to enable the patient to find himself again, to regain his original autonomy and to learn to cope with his normal and natural fears.

Fears have always existed. But unless they entail a clear risk to life there is usually no need to treat them.

Once the use of psychopharmacology has become indispensable, they must not be used as an independent form of treatment but only to prepare the patient for the actual therapy.

Used in this way, psychopharmacology can help.

Wolf G. Dömer  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 October 1980)

### Legal questions raised by chromosome-crime theory

Is there such a thing as a criminality chromosome, a genetic background that would stamp a man a murderer? And must the law take a more tolerant view when a crime is in fact committed? "I did not ask to be born... so it's up to the world to cope with me."

This has been the argument in the past of many whose cells bear the notorious second Y-chromosome.

But it has always been disputed how much actual guilt they have to bear for a criminal act, considering that they "could not help it."

Göttingen University genetics professor Gerhard Jørgensen recently sounded a more cautious note on this subject than had been customary up to now. Equality before the law makes it mandatory to judge men with a double Y-chromosome in exactly the same way as others, he told the 4th Congress of the International Academy for Crime Prevention in Bad Nauheim.

The problem group consists of genetically disadvantaged men who are more prone to violence and crime than the average.

Australian courts have repeatedly taken mitigating circumstances into account.

In France, the murderer of a prostitute was not given the harshest sentence in 1968 but was sentenced to only seven years' imprisonment because an expert had pointed out that people with a double Y-chromosome are accountable for their actions though they cannot be held 100 per cent responsible.

Chromosomes are the carriers of genetic information in the cells. The child inherits 23 chromosomes each from the father and the mother. Two of the total of 46 chromosomes control the sexual development. They have been dubbed X and Y.

In the male, usually one X and one Y chromosome form a pair of sex chromosomes. Women always have two X-chromosomes.

Before the semen or ovary cells mature, the sets of chromosomes are halved because otherwise their number would double with every generation. The chromosome pairs separate and each semen or ovary cell receives 23 chromosomes.

So far as the sex chromosomes are concerned, things are very simple with women: every ovary cell receives one of the two X-chromosomes.

Not so with males. Here, either an X or a Y chromosome enters the nascent semen cells.

In the process of fertilisation, an ovary cell can be reached by an X or a Y carrying semen cell.

In the former case, the ovum receives two X chromosomes and develops into a girl. In the latter case, the combination XY develops into a boy.

Both types of semen cells are produced in equal numbers, making for an equal distribution of the sexes.

Thus the Y-chromosome determines the development of the male sex. But it also happens to fertilise the ovum. Y-chromosomes, a sort of superman results, the combination being XYY.

It is these men we are concerned with. They usually grow tall and are said to tend to crime.

But this is not all. Much more just a tendency to violence is attributed to the two Y-chromosomes.

A particularly unpleasant case occurred in England in the 19th century. The skin of the victim was full of warts and sores. Those affected were called "warty people".

They are said to have caught their disease by exhibiting their bodies for money. But it soon turned out the same illness could affect well and that the responsibility lay with Y-chromosomes.

But the suspicion that men with double Y-chromosomes are more likely to commit crimes seems justified.

Statistics show that XYY men are more prevalent among criminals. A study of mental hospitals found that two per cent of the male inmates are XYY types.

"It appears that — though still in the lay — attitudes mature in the end the dangerous adolescent years have been weathered without loss of personal integrity," says Prof. Jørgensen.

The occasionally evident lack of intelligence can be offset by a subtle bringing.

It is important to bear in mind that lack of control and sexual excesses probably not only due to genetic ground but to a combination of environmental influences.

Such traits are not necessarily hereditary only to the Y-chromosome. Even should they be, parental influence can do a great deal to prevent males from falling prey to the law. It is undoubtedly true that

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 October 1980)



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## ADREN LIVING

## Hang-gliding woman seeks more peaks to conquer



Wera Mertens: the higher the better.

The first woman to fly a hang glider from the top of Africa's highest peak, the 6,000-metre Kilimanjaro, wants to try an even higher mountain next time.

Wera Mertens, 35, a graphic artist from Frankfurt, said that her feat, last month, is only a forerunner.

"There are so many lovely mountains, and while I still haven't got a specific one in mind, I know that the next try will be one that is even higher than Kilimanjaro," she says.

In the meantime, she is keeping fit by jogging, skiing and mountaineering.

Kilimanjaro is a volcanic Kenyan mountain that was first climbed in 1889. Its peak is snow covered all year round.

Wera Mertens went on her expedition together with the hang glider Horst Schäfer and four mountaineers.

A week earlier, the team practised on the nearby Mt. Meru which is "only" 4,565 metres.

The ascent to the snow-covered Kibo peak of Kilimanjaro took three days. The two hang gliders in the team of six carried their own apparatus: weight: 30 kilos. The rest of the equipment also had to be carried, which meant that each remaining member of the team was saddled with 25 kilos.

The ascent was an unforgettable experience. It led through tropical forest, highland bush country and glaciers.

Schäfer went off first, but crashed on take-off. He was uninjured, but his apparatus was a write-off.

Wera Mertens decided to fly alone. Due to the rarefied air at 6,000 metres, her take-off run had to be much faster than usual and she was hampered by the heavy clothing she had to wear.

Still, she got off to a good start and, after a one hour flight, landed near Mushi in Tanzania.

A small radio set enabled her to maintain contact with her teammates on top of the mountain.

The villagers of Mushi came running to her, but were scared to come close. It was not until she waved at them that they approached hesitantly, touching the flying machine.

Albert Bechtold

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 10 October 1980)



The man who came in from the cold: Jaromir Wagner back on terra firma after transatlantic flight.

## Man prefers flying on the outside of his aircraft

Jaromir Wagner arrived in New York in a heavy wind which he felt the force of more than most people.

This is not surprising, since at the time he was strapped to the outside of a twin-engined de Havilland Islander aircraft.

An armada of 20 helicopters with photographers and television crews greeted Wagner on the final stretch of his historic transatlantic flight, during which he flew on top of the aircraft.

The only way he could communicate with the pilots, Holger Groth and Alwin Lang, was by signalling into a mirror screwed on to the front of the plane.

Having landed and taken off his crash helmet and the diver's goggles, Herr

Wagner took a deep breath and said: "What a tough trip."

Then he slid to the ground and greeted representatives of an aviation magazine with a bottle of champagne.

It took three years to prepare for the feat. "I like taking risks and I like flying," as his co-pilot Christian Geisler said.

Wagner wanted to do something nobody else had done before. Besides, I was from the very beginning that I was not going to be forced to retire, fantastic work," Wagner told the journalists.

The whole thing was costly and estimated DM500,000. Wagner admits that he had taken a financial risk. He hopes to get offers from the film and advertising industries — and a book is to be published before Christmas.

The dramatic flight began in Greenland on 27 September, taking Wagner to land, Greenland and Canada. A team recorded some of the flight.

Wagner spent some 50 hours (9,500 kilometres) strapped in a seat structure on the roof of the DUKW twin-engined plane.

Over Greenland, the wind blew a stinging cold of minus 70 degrees.

This was the first Atlantic crossing for the pilots.

Nikolaus Pfeiffer

(Die Welt, 10 October 1980)

## Hijack victims

Continued from page 12

the terrorists in front of the hostages like the woman who, having been mistreated by the terrorist leader, has one wish: to become a member of an organisation.

Sixteen of the hostages have been undergoing psychotherapeutic treatment for the past year.

According to Professor Blocher, could have been avoided if proper treatment had begun immediately.

But there are also positive developments among the victims of Mogadishu: many of them have changed their attitude to life and have entered into new personal relations. They have become more tolerant and more open towards their fellow men.

Some of the hostages have already found a new home in Switzerland.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 10 October 1980)

## Former chimney sweep turns to restoring weather vanes

Atlantic in a balloon, but an injury forced a postponement.

Eventually someone else went instead. While in England, Burbach caused a sensation with a tightrope act over the mouth of the Thames.

"The whole thing started with a bet. But then it snowballed and eventually even London's bookies accepted bets on it. I had never before been on a tightrope... but practice makes perfect."

That got him into the Guinness Book of Records. Proceeds of the stunt went to handicapped children.

At one time, he wanted to cross the



Weather-proofing for the weather vane: Franz J. Burbach at work. (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 9 October 1980)

## SPORT

## Rally driver top of the world

There have been plenty of well-known Germans in motor racing, such as Bernd Rosemeyer, Rudolf Kersch, Karl Kling, Hermann Lang, Count Berge von Trips.

But none ever won world championships: that is, except Walter Röhrl, 33, from Regensburg, a 1.93 m (6ft 4in) Bavarian who won this season's rally-racing crown.

He emerged from his Fiat 131 in San Remo, Italy, after 10 km on the road his only comment having clinched the title was: "Well, made it."

He is not very talkative and not given to impetuous outbursts either, especially when something is wrong with his car.

Take, for instance, the last leg of the San Remo rally: "Every time I shifted on the accelerator to the brake pedal differential hit the car body."

It was a constant racket that really on my nerves. I couldn't have put with it for even another 50 kilometres."

His comment in many ways revealed constant uncertainty, his fear of retiring from the race, the anxiety to be part of Röhrl's make-up.

But, as his co-pilot Christian Geisler said, "Walter is really under pressure when he sets aside his anxiety of being forced to retire, fantastic work."

Wagner told the journalists.

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is just not the word he driving. He is absolutely phenomenal. This is a sentiment echoed by the Scandinavians, who for years have very much ruled the car rally scene. But this season San Remo was Röhrl's fourth rally win.

The others Bubbles all round: champion Röhrl (right) with co-driver (Photo: dpa) were Monte Carlo, Geleisdörfer after clinching the title.

Portugal and Argentina. And he finished a clear six-and-a-half minutes ahead of Ari Vatanen of Finland, who was driving a Ford Escort.

What made this convincing victory even more meritorious was that Röhrl's Fiat was neither prepared nor suitable for the San Remo rally. The works were on strike.

He entered the running underpowered. His engine developed only 210hp, not the 240hp envisaged, a sure sign that good driving, not just a fine car, was what counted.

Made it he certainly has as world champion, reluctant though he may be to take on stardom. After winning the Monte Carlo rally he had said:

"I just wanted to show them there is someone up here in Bavaria who can knock spots off the lot of 'em. Now I've

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## Bundesliga ice hockey side signs Soviet player

Nikolaus Pethes, SV Hamburg's jubilant ice hockey team manager, said after signing Soviet star Alexei Mishin that people from all over Germany seemed to be rigging up to congratulate him.

At the time it would have seemed more appropriate if Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Hamburg man, had made the comment.

Schmidt had just been re-elected for a four-year term in Bonn and who, when all is said and done, has ever heard of Pethes (outside ice hockey, that is)?

Even his club, SV Hamburg, is better known for its ice hockey squad. Yet the congratulations nonetheless came pouring in.

In a chilly overall political climate Pethes could pride himself on having pulled off the unlikely feat of signing West Germany's first Soviet ice hockey player.

It was no mean achievement in view of the country's boycott of the Moscow Olympics, but negotiations took a full year, and all manner of assistance was lent to back them up.

In landing what he called a unique coup Pethes was able to tread paths previously smoothed by politicians, economists and arts officials.

It was a case of the special relationship between Hamburg and the Soviet Union proving invaluable.

"Economic ties via the port of Hamburg and links between Hamburg's Shapovalov and Soviet cultural institutions, for instance, gained us access to the highest-ranking Ministry officials," Pethes claims.

Instead of sending the Bolshoi ballet, as it were, Russia has this time sent an ice hockey star — Mishin, 33, his wife and two-month-old daughter Elena.

Their elder daughter, aged nine, is to stay with her grandparents in Gorki.

ercises on the bough of a cherry tree and lie down in the meadow."

That's the way he is, quiet and thoughtful, married last year to his fiancée of nine years and a man of many sporting talents.

He was once a fine oarsman. He used to play table tennis. He is also a qualified skiing instructor. He once trained alongside Austria's Franz Klammer, who commented:

"A man with Walter's skill in motion does not acquire his skill; he is born that way."

Röhrl now faces a different kind of rally in which he will be pursued by prospective employers now he has decided not to renew his contract with Fiat.

Opel's racing manager Jochen Berger reckons any team manager who wouldn't give his eye teeth to have Walter Röhrl under contract deserves to be sacked.

Opel would certainly like to sign him. So would Audi and Mercedes. In San Remo Fiat racing manager Cesare Fiorio handed him a lengthy new contract ready for signing.

But the world champion is biding his time. He will be taking it easy in the Corsica rally, then seeing what offers have been made and coming to a decision.

Manufacturers' plans for the forthcoming season may grind to a halt. They will have to wait — until Walter Röhrl comes to a decision in his own good time.

(Die Welt, 13 October 1980)

Mishin's home town, for the sake of her schooling.

He has prepared for the change. As soon as transfer terms were virtually negotiated he started brushing up his school German.

"He speaks it quite well," his Hamburg manager says. But for a former Soviet junior international it is the language of the puck that counts on the ice.

He may be "engaging, friendly and unassuming," to quote Pethes again, but he doesn't need to bargain over terms in the way North American stars do.

His Hamburg club have settled the financial details with the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. In Hamburg his finances are handled by the Soviet consulate-general, which is reportedly headed by an ice hockey fan.

Mishin, 1.87 m (6ft 1 1/2 in) and 91 kg (200 lb) turned out in his first two league games for Hamburg to be a typical Soviet player.

He is neither a pack leader nor a goal-scoring ace but a player's player, a team man, disciplined and perfect in his technique with the puck.

He has much in common with many other Soviet ice hockey players with their technical and tactical perfection that have earned them the epithet "ice machines" in the West.

But: "His style of play is a sight for sore eyes and will delight the fans. Everyone who has anything to do with ice hockey in Germany can only benefit from him."

Or so says team manager Pethes, who will be accompanying his Soviet star to venues all over the country, including Hannover on 7 November.

Mishin's one-year contract is said to have cost the Hamburg club and its sponsor, a spirits manufacturer, DM40,000.

Rahmund Holle  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 October 1980)

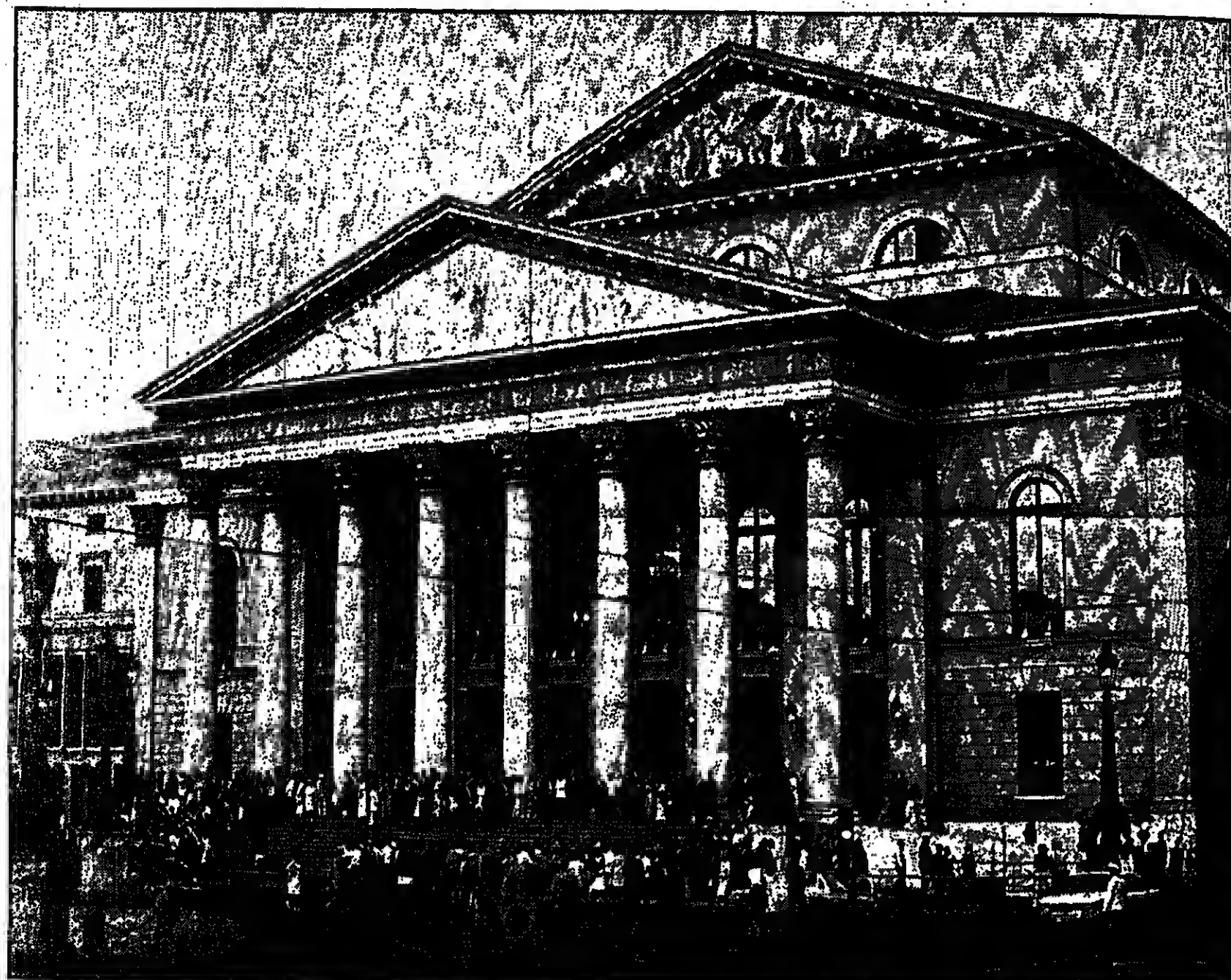


# Music and theatre in Germany

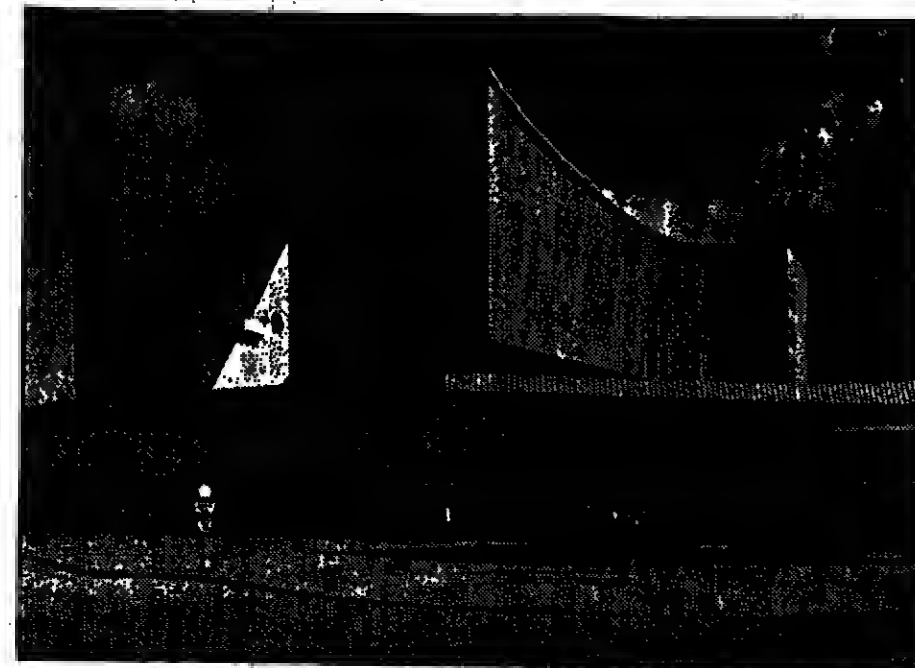
As early as 1882 musicians in Berlin founded a Philharmonic Orchestra, and from 1960 to 1963 the unique "Philharmonie" at the Kempferplatz in Berlin was built. 2,200 terraced seats with the podium in the centre. A place for great conductors, for great concerts. It shows

that Germany has castles and palaces, cities and industry but also unusual temples of the arts. Other examples are the theatre set on a monumental flight of outdoor stairs in the medieval town of Schwäbisch-Hall; the Baroque garden theatre in

Hanover-Herrenhausen theatre in the palace of the Hanoverian family near Mannheim, 1749, and the Munich Bavarian National Theatre, 1811, burnt down later and its full splendour in 1933. grand and elegant music



National Opera, Munich  
Philharmonie, Berlin



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62-26 October 1980  
BUSINESS

## Revival in trend of going it alone

companies are making a comeback in West Germany, according to a survey of the first six months of this year, when 17,000 more than in the same year.

and contradicts opinion from the German political interview with *Der Spiegel* last month. Schmidt said: "What is relatively rare in Germany is the entrepreneur who has got some new ideas and who summons the energy to start a new business."

Richard von Weizsäcker said in a Bundestag budget speech that the main task of the government was to create a more favourable environment for the entrepreneur.

show that there is a strong revival in independent entrepreneurship. In the first half of the 1970s more than 100,000 new companies were founded, but in the first half of 1979 the number was reversed.

people who branch out on their own are a different type of entrepreneur. They are no longer the tough, risk-taking men of the 1970s, but rather small white-collar workers and the daily bread and butter of the daily wage earners seeking a small shop of their own.

graduates who do not know where to go with their diplomas go into the service of an alternative life. They have latched on to the idea of profit in health foods.

Professor Gerd Vonderach said the new entrepreneur: "His starting position and his attitude are different from those of previous years. On the one hand, he considers it economically necessary and, on the other, he sees in it an attempt to change his forms of work and life."

ingly, the new entrepreneur organisation are more experienced in reacting to new tasks and new challenges. The type, they have all come to terms with business life. Results in the early stages are not very impressive. In fact, not until the third year that the entrepreneur starts making a profit. He has to live on his own, and the more frustrating, as he finds it, the more difficult it is to employ.

new entrepreneurs, Reinhold Böhm, in the first month of the year along with my staff

and arrived at 252 hours — not including the Sundays."

Böhm and his partner started the Böhm Metallveredlungs GmbH near Bonn last May.

The firm processes aluminium window frames and originally belonged to Böhm's father. The son never intended to take it over, saying: "I always saw my father who wrecked his health working too hard... and this was simply too much for me."

But when Reinhold Böhm graduated from university with a diploma in economics he was faced with the frustration of his career opportunities. And when the father finally decided to give up the business customers were left in the lurch. So were six staff members. So Reinhold Böhm became an entrepreneur after all.

Brigitte Schöneisen is an entirely different case. She always wanted to go into business for herself. The apprenticeship in a bank after high school graduation made her realise that, as she puts it, "I couldn't stand those blockheads for any length of time."

Working as an assistant in her father's veterinary surgery also did not appeal to her in the long run. Nor did an editorial job with a radio station.

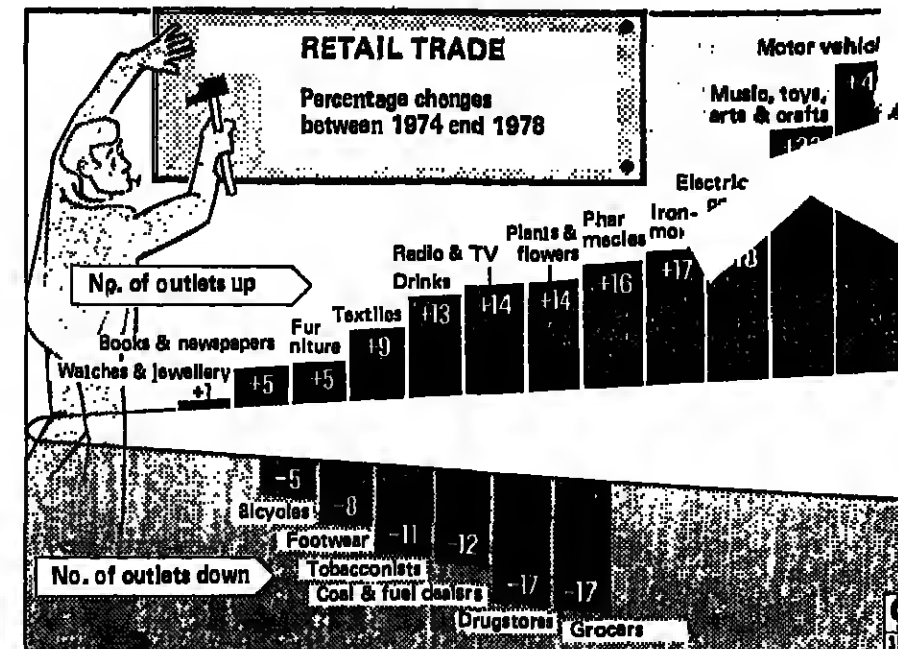
Now aged 26, she runs a little shop in partnership with a fully trained textile saleswoman — a shop which would generally be termed a boutique. But she does not like the term and prefers to call it a women's dress shop.

Boutiques, says Frau Schöneisen, are, together with pubs, the most risky type of business for beginners; 44 per cent in these fields fold in the first four years, says the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Siegen.

Survival chances for Reinhold Böhm and Brigitte Schöneisen are above average because both are well trained.

Herr Böhm recognised the importance of training in the very beginning: "I must have spent 200 hours filling applications for public-sector loans. I presented the banks with detailed feasibility and cash flow studies and gathered all the information I could. As a trained economist, I was able to cope. But what about the little tradesman who wants to get on his own feet?"

The question is justified. Only 3 per cent of company founders have a university education to fall back on; and only 4 per cent are high school graduates like Brigitte Schöneisen. Close to



60 per cent of the new entrepreneurs have only nine grades of schooling.

Granted, textbook knowledge is no guarantee of success. Yet some theoretical knowledge is indispensable.

Among the most important problems in starting a new business are the difficulties in assessing market opportunities, problems with the authorities and the complexity of legal and fiscal regulations.

It is obvious that people with a good educational background are better equipped to cope with these.

The only still greater problem is money. More than half of the new entrepreneurs need more than DM60,000 starting capital; 20 per cent need more than DM150,000; and only 17 per cent can manage on less than DM30,000. What is lacking is private funds.

The state, interested in enlivening competition by increasing the number of competitors, has a cornucopia of promotion funds for newcomers to business.

Bonn, for instance, uses European Regional Programme (ERP) funds to grant 10 to 15-year credits at 7 per cent. Last year alone these credits amounted to DM624 million (close to twice the 1978 figure).

A capital assistance programme (also by Bonn) has been providing an additional shot in the arm since mid-1979.

The *Länder* also have a number of credit facilities for medium sized businesses. One of these is a programme supplementary to ERP credits; another by the Bank for Reconstruction provides a different type of support. And in addition both Bonn and the *Länder* provide interest subsidies for loans granted by private banks.

The entrepreneur who has not got lost in this confusing maze of programmes that either supplement or exclude each

other can obtain the balance of the money needed from banks and savings banks under special loan programmes.

The flood of promotion money should, of course, not seduce the entrepreneur-to-be into believing that this money is easy to obtain.

It is usually the banks who determine who is worthy of these public sector starting aids. It is they who examine the credit applications and forward them to the various governmental or semi-governmental banks.

In cases where the investment is not guaranteed by other institutions, the banks themselves have to bear the brunt of the risk.

Reinhold Böhm: "The bankers' training in matters of imagination is restricted to depicting the possibility of failure. And since they are so obsessed with it, the question of collateral is always foremost in their minds. In my case, what they would have liked best was an unencumbered piece of ground. But the man going into business usually doesn't have such a thing."

### Banks criticised for acting 'slowly'

Apart from being censured for not providing enough opportunity for people willing to take a risk, the banks have also come under fire for processing applications slowly.

There have been cases where it took more than six months for an entrepreneur-to-be to get a credit. In the interim, the banks are usually happy to provide their own expensive bridging facilities.

Bankers Hans Jürgen Krause is trying to pass the buck, saying: "In examining credit applications, the banks must obtain expert advice, be it from the Chambers of Commerce and Industry or the Chambers of Trade."

But he concedes: "The applications must be made before an investment is tackled. And if time is of the essence the money frequently does come too late."

All this does not promote the entrepreneurship which the Chancellor found so sadly lacking. But despite all the red tape the state promotion programmes make sense.

One in four new businessmen questioned in recent polls said that he would not have been able to get on his own feet without public sector assistance.

Instead of complaining about the lack of entrepreneurship, our politicians would be well advised to make the state promotion facilities more efficient.

Wolfgang Gehrmann  
(Die Welt, 10 October 1980)

will not solve but aggravate our current account problem.

The only thing really helpful would be less consumption at home and more exports. Granted, this would be an unpopular medicine because it would mean that the Germans would have to pull in their belts.

The devaluation proponents seem to think that they could escape this necessity through a lower exchange rate.

But this is as erroneous as the belief that a devaluation would provide the Bundesbank with more scope for reduced interest rates.

It is probably this illusion that has made many a banker an advocate of devaluation.

Claus Dartering  
(Die Welt, 10 October 1980)

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ulation that this might happen shake the world's faith in this currency, a snowball of unprecedented size would be loosed.

Huge amounts for foreign money would be withdrawn, sending the Deutschmark rate plummeting and leading to an erosion of our foreign exchange reserves and an explosion of interest rates.

Those who brush this aside as exaggerated pessimism should prick their ears to hear what foreign money circles have to say about the Deutschmark. They will be surprised to hear how much of our currency's legendary reputation has been lost with dwindling appreciation prospects.

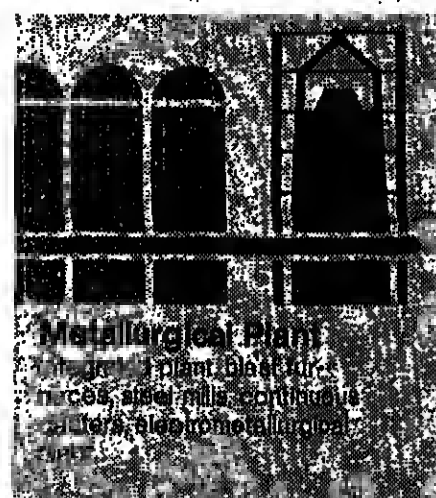


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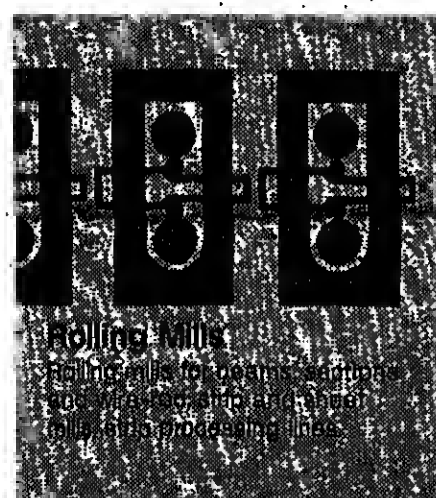
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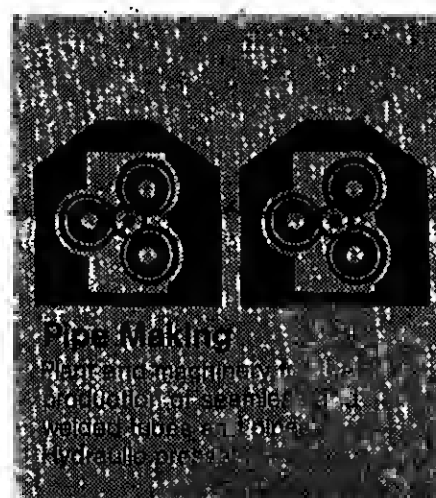
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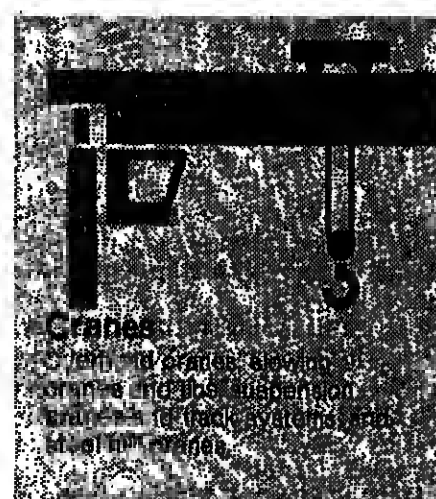
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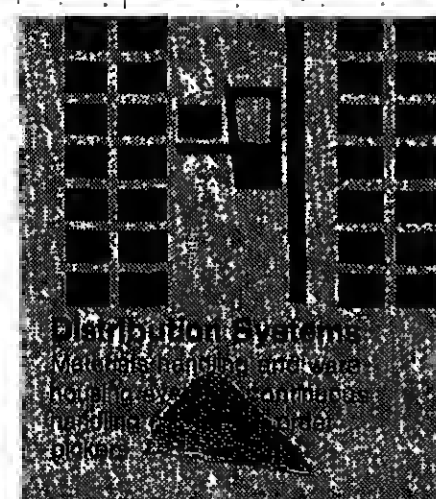
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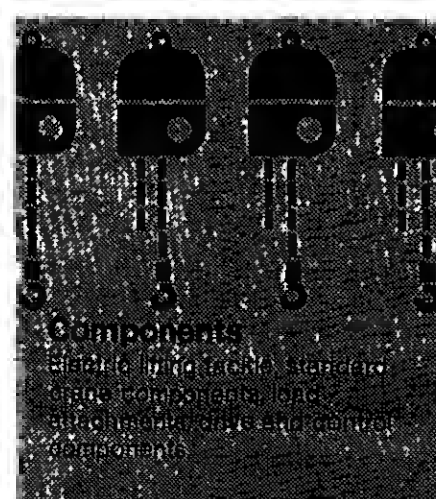
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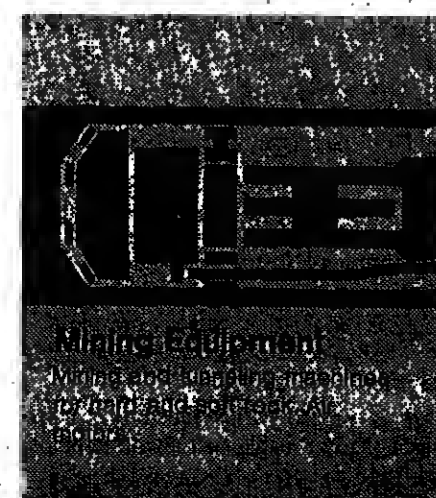
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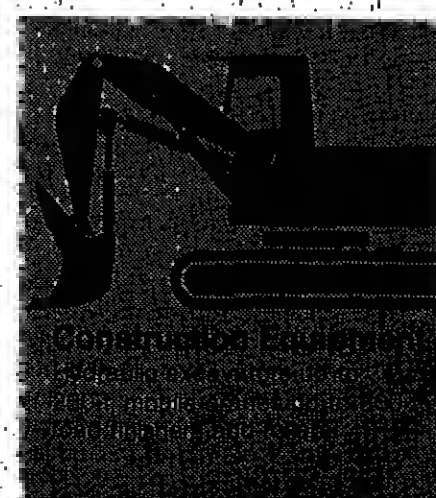
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